# HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX [illegible] C. MARCH 26, [illegible] NO. 8



BY JOHN CAMPBELL

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be pub'd every Thursday morning at $2 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued until forbid otherwise ordered, and charged for each continuance charged.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.



SCOTLAND NECK

*Private Academy.*

THE subscriber having determined on the removal of the Institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 3d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epidomes of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and punctuation, Geography on an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irvings Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz: Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOW:

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|---|---|
| Literary tuition, per Session, | $10.00 |
| Needle Work, | 5 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 5 00 |
| Music—when added to the above branches | 10 00 |
| With any of these omitted, | 15 00 |
| Tax for fire wood, per session, | 50 |

Persons wishing to patronise the above institution, will please send their children punctually on the day of opening the School, that all may be classed, and commence their studies at the same time. It will be necessary, however, that the tuition of each session be paid at the time of entrance. Without this requisition, no pupil can be received.

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at $8 per month.

JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.

25th February, 1829. 5—

THE

*Washington City Chronicle,*

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published in the City of Washington

By ROTHWELL & STICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread within its range a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations are, and shall be seldom admitted, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the session, be regularly given.

The Chronicle is published every Saturday, and is printed in the finest paper, on a large sheet. Price $3 per annum, in advance.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving the

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS

which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable, in the

*DRY GOODS LINE.*

A very large supply of

Groceries of all descriptions,

DWARE

HATS,

*of every quality.*

*China, Glass and Earthenware.*

SADDLERY

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE. Together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps, Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationary, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS, Paints, Oils and Drugs; Pocket Books, Fur, Sealskin, and Morocco Caps &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns & Miliwaine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

*Saddle and Harness Making Business.*

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C. & L.

January 30. 2—

THE CABINET,

*Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.*

CONTENTS OF NO. 1—FOR DEC. 1.

Fort Niagara, with an engraving. The Woodsman. Henry, or the Captive. Destructions of Jerusalem. Manners in Venice. A true Fish Story. Envy. The Curate of Servidsio. Chances of Marriage. Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman. Patrick Henry. Boyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY—The Maiden's Wish. The Saint's Rest. Winter is coming. Nothings amount to Something. A Farewell. A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church. The Grave. Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double columns, and embellished with an elegant engraving, at 6 1-4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay $1 50 in advance.

☞ The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to those editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.

New York, Dec. 6.

WOOD, FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

STRAYED

Will stand missing [illegible] at follow- [illegible] places, viz: [illegible] days Esq's. [illegible] H. [illegible] day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greensville, Va. and the balance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of Twenty Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly Fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grain sold at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 13. 4—

FOR SALE, AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE.

*The following Articles, to wit:*

*BACON, LARD,*

HERRINGS, SHAD

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

*SADDLES, Ass'd.*

*LEATHER,*

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO (twist and Bundle) wholesale and retail.

*ALSO—The following articles:*

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Tennerick, Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice, Venetian Red, Red Lead, White Lead, Verdigris, Antimony, Drops, Opodeldoc, Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge, Ink Powder, Pearl Ash, Ground Paint Brushes, Assorted, Shaving Boxes and Soap, Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber, Crom, Yellow, Prussian Blue, Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes, Spanish Annatto, do Blueing, do Indigo, Spinning Wheels, Waggons ironed, do not ironed, Garden, Marrowfat, Early six week, Green Bunch, PEAS, Shaving Brushes, Razors, Blank Warrants, do Notes, do Bonds, Almanacs.

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Teas, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz. HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

NOTICE.

WE have just received a parcel of

FAMILY FLOUR,

on consignment, which will be sold low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax, Feb. 3d, 1829. 2—

*NEW SPRING*

Goods.

*Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:*

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Naps,
Black, White and Pink Satins,
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hose,
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics,
Brown French Drilling, Buckram,
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen,
Bobbinets, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of William B. Finney. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, *Admin.*

Halifax county N. C.

March, 1829. 7—3w

SPORTS OF THE PIT.

A Main [illegible] at Northampton Court House, for $100 to commence on Wednesday the 8th of April next.

March, 1829.

*A valuable Country Seat,*

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree of the court of Equity, for the County of Halifax, made at Fall Term last, will be sold, at public auction, before the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on Monday the 20th day of April next, that pleasant and healthy country seat, known as LAUREL SPRINGS, containing

133 ACRES,

adjoining the Lands of F. Jones, W. Stoddivant and others, and lying 22 miles above Halifax, on the road to Louisburg.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.

Halifax March 5th, 1829.—ts.

THE

CONTEMPORARY,

*A weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.*

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every week-day. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance. Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above three or two insertions, and forward their papers immediately for exchange.

Dec. 10, 1828.

NOTICE.

WE have for sale on consignment a handsome PANNEL GIG and SULKEY.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

Feb. 12.


We insert this morning a perspicuous and illustrative sketch of the complexion of the new Cabinet taken from the American Sentinel. The Jackson Party here as elsewhere, look to the Editorial fraternity for correct information on all subjects connected with the political affairs of the day—The following we know to be a just delineation of the character of General Jackson's Council, and we particularly recommend to the attention of our readers that part of the article which describes Mr Ingham—Never was a portrait more like the original than it is. *The Adams party are highly displeased at the General's selection* and this we believe is the most substantial compliment which can be bestowed on it.—*Balt Rep.*

*The New Administration.*

Credence is now generally given to the announciation of Mr Van Buren as Secretary of State, Mr Ingham as Secretary of the Treasury, General Eaton as Secretary of War, Mr Branch as Secretary of the Navy, and Mr Berrien as Attorney General of the United States, in the new Administration of General Jackson, whose term of office will commence on Wednesday next. It is perhaps equally true that the Vice President of the United States, if not the Postmaster General, will be called into the new Cabinet. These appointments and arrangements do not meet the approbation of the Adams prints. They not only express their own objections to the cabinet, but modestly undertake to declare that many of the friends of General Jackson are dissatisfied with the gentlemen named. We can feel no disposition to object to the displeasure manifested by the Adams party on the occasion. But we respectfully request them to suffer the friends of the President elect to speak for themselves. They are, it is presumed, competent to disclose, in intelligible language, their own views upon all political topics. Assuming this to be a fact, we venture to affirm, at least so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, that the new cabinet meets the decided approbation of the democratic republican party generally. It is certainly composed of gentlemen of the most enlarged minds, and of the most distinguished abilities; of statesmen who with the illustrious chief himself, will not descend to a recognition of the sinister and contemptible views of little local factions, but who will seek merit and talents among the steadfast members of the republican party, and bestow upon them the public offices and honors, because to them only can be safely confided the public interests. It consists of gentlemen of long tried integrity and patriotism, who will administer the government solely with a view to promote the interests and ensure the welfare of the people.

Who are the statesmen that are to constitute the new administration of the general government? First upon the list is Andrew Jackson, the patriot and hero, the firm and faithful friend of his country, who risked life, reputation, all that is dear to man on this side of the grave, to defend his native land, and to protect and perpetuate its invaluable republican institutions. Of sterling probity, with a vigorous and powerful mind, exalted principles and lofty independence, never swerving from the path of rectitude nor from the republican feelings and doctrines which he imbibed in the school of the revolution, the new President is admirably fitted to guide the helm of state to retain the confidence of the people of the union, to guide their [illegible] with vestal vigilance, and to advance their [illegible] and [illegible] upon require it, that [illegible] re- [illegible] down heretofore [illegible] illustrated by his skill and [illegible]

Near the President elect [illegible] council board John C. [illegible] the Vice President will occupy [illegible] second chair. Friends and [illegible] all concede to him the [illegible] of the highest order, a great [illegible] of Louisiana manufactur- [illegible] ing mind and towering intellect, prompt and sagacity, quickness to discern and promptitude to adopt all measures required by the public interests, skill, eloquence and power in debate. His experience in congress and in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe renders his presence in the councils of the new President peculiarly desirable. None can doubt his love of country; none can question his uniform devotion to republican principles. His fearless zeal in the late war with Great Britain, the many able state papers which emanated from his pen in vindication of that war, the solid and brilliant speeches which were delivered by him on the floor of congress during that trying period, and his subsequent and varied services to his country, attest the peculiar fitness of Mr. Calhoun to be associated in council with the President and his ministers. Owing his station of Vice President directly to the people, his opinions in cabinet council must necessarily be perfectly independent."

Next we find Mr. Van Buren, of New York, as the Secretary of State. While in the Senate of the United States he was confessed on all hands to be the ablest debater in that body. His abilities are equally conspicuous as a writer. Bred to the bar, where he has risen to the highest eminence, he is familiar with the principles of law, both domestic and national. With the interests and sentiments of the great State of New York, which is an empire within itself, he is equally familiar. He is her favorite son, and she is entitled to be represented by such a son in the cabinet of the nation. With polished manners, great address, sound discretion legal and political skill and wisdom, Mr Van Buren is the very man who ought to have been selected to manage the diplomatic intercourse and foreign relations of the country.

Then comes Samuel D. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury. Of him we can hardly confide in ourselves to speak as we feel. Modest in deportment, his talents are justly appreciated chiefly by the immediate witnesses of his exertions. Never seeking to take the lead, but often forced by his friends into that dangerous position he has always acquitted himself in a masterly manner—always came out of the contest, if not with entire success, with additional credit, and with fresh laurels, shrewd, firm and persevering in his purposes, those purposes ever just and patriotic he pursues them with skill with untiring zeal, and with an inflexibility as unyielding as it is honest.—Literally sprung from the people, indebted to nature for a strong mind, and to himself for his education with the [illegible] of retirement and the tempestuous ocean of politics for the [illegible] in which he has learned the lessons of experience, disciplined in the legislative halls & in the cabinet of his native state, and in the congress of the union, Mr Ingham is an appropriate representative of the people in the executive councils at Washington. He is at this time, after a long course of [illegible] and persecuting hostility on the part of those who were mistaken as to his real character or whose personal views were successfully resisted, the most popular man in Pennsylvania. He has, to a great extent, subdued the opposition to him [illegible] won golden opinions from his fellow citizens. If the freemen of this great republican state could be individually consulted, a large majority would tender their suffrages to General Jackson for [illegible] respecting their sentiments to call such a man into the [illegible] gacious calculating and indefatigably laborious will abound in pecuniary subjects with extensive just and [illegible] views of [illegible] illustrated by his skill and [illegible]

...al improvement he has, ... his moderate and manly course ...conciliated and obtained the respect and confidence of the south and the southern statesmen. He ... a favorite with them, and his appointment will there also be very acceptable. His integrity is untarnished, his character unblemished. He is faithful to his friends, faithful to his country, faithful to his republican principles; and no one will doubt his fidelity to the new chief magistrate of the nation.

Of General Eaton, the Secretary of War, we do not possess a sufficiently personal knowledge to do justice to him. But we know him to be generous in disposition, courteous in manners, enlightened in conversation. As an author, we know that he has extensive information, and that he is a classical scholar. We know him to be a talented and distinguished debater in the senate of the union. And, what is perhaps the most conclusive proof of his merit and fitness for his department, we know him to be the bosom friend of Jackson, and to possess his entire confidence.

Mr. Branch, the Secretary of the Navy, is well known as a former highly respectable Governor of North Carolina, and is at present an equally respectable member of the Senate of the United States. His published message to the state legislature, and his speeches in the Senate, bespeak talents of no ordinary grade. Besides, North Carolina, the former residence of the President elect, has never furnished a member of the cabinet, and that state being a maritime one, and South Carolina the birth place of both the President and Vice President, the appointment of Mr. Branch is peculiarly proper.

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, is a brilliant lawyer and Senator, and there could not have been a better selection for that station. The charge of "inveterate" federalism invented against him is utterly groundless, perfectly in character with all the accusations proceeding from the same source. It is a libel upon the uniformly republican state of Georgia, where the doctrine of state rights is maintained with perhaps a more than Virginian zeal, to allledge that she has sent an "inveterate" federal ambassador to represent her sovereignty in the Senate of the United States.

The long established reputation of the Postmaster General renders superfluous any detail of his qualifications and distinguished merits. To his zeal, energy and ability, in the department over which he presides with so much advantage, there is one universal and consentaneous attestation.—To praise him would only be a vain effort to swell still higher the already overflowing Mississippi, by casting into it a particle of water drawn from a neighbouring streamlet.

In conclusion, reviewing the political history of the federal government, we cannot withhold the expression of our firm belief, that the new cabinet, of whose members we have attempted a faint outline, has, for ability, experience, wisdom, and purity of republican principle, never been excelled if ever equalled, in these United States. Every man among them, like the President elect, derived his public consequence directly from the people and from his own character and talent. No intrigue, no management, no impure means, elevated any one of them to the exalted stations which they hold when the President of the people arrived at Washington and surely the national interest, honor and welfare are safe in the hands of such statesmen.

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*The New Cabinet.*—Most of the enemies, and some of the friends, of the President, are disposed to find fault with him for the selection he has made of the members of his Cabinet. This was to be expected from the former. We have seen nothing to justify the objections of the latter. We are free to say, that in our opinion the President might have commanded the services of statesmen of higher celebrity than some of those he has called into his Cabinet, but we are, nevertheless, well pleased with the appointments as made. It is upon the whole, an able Cabinet—one which will do honor to their country and credit to themselves. They are all high minded, honorable men—of unquestioned probity and patriot-ism—advantageously known to the nation, as faithful public servants; some of them possess talents of the highest order of distinction—not one of them, whose talents and attainments are not of the most respectable character. With such a Cabinet and such a President, we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear.

Some Editors, and some other folks too, pretend to *sneer* at Governor Branch's being called to preside over the Navy Department.—They say, that he is not a *naval character*, and therefore cannot be qualified to direct the concerns of that arm of the national defence. We admit that he is no sailor, but we know he is a man of excellent good sense—that he has an active and vigorous mind—that he is exact, methodical and indefatigable in business—that his notions of Government are perfectly orthodox—that he loves his country and its institutions, and is peculiarly favorable to the navy. We think his appointment a most happy one, and we are sure that we speak the opinions of North Carolinians generally, when we say, that N. Carolina feels gratified that she has been honored, in the person of her distinguished son, Governor Branch, in being called to a seat in the Cabinet. The President has done but justice to this State, in calling one of its citizens to participate in his councils, and certainly, none of them had higher or fairer claims on his confidence than Governor Branch.

*N. C. Journal.*

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From the Buffalo Republican.
FEBRUARY 21.

*Nature triumphing over the Works of Art.*—The freaks of nature, in triumphing over the strength of mechanical combinations, and the subtleness of art surprise and astonish us. Bridging the Niagara below the falls has been always considered a wild speculation; but what are the facts? There is now a substantial ice-bridge across the fathomless abyss below the Falls; constructed by the elements within a few days past. Not very well finished, it is true—but quite passable for sundry fine cloths and nick-nacks, bought cheap for cash in the king's dominions and on which the duties are no doubt secured and —Praise the safe bridge, honor the king, and pay duty!

*Dreadful.*—We learn, that on Sunday night, the 8th inst. a man by the name of Chambers, living on Grand Island, in company with a man from Chippewa, started from Fields' tavern, four miles above Falls of Niagara, with a skiff loaded with two barrels of whiskey, intending to introduce them illicitly in to the province of Upper Canada—this was only a few minutes before the fall of a most terrible tornado—which swept along with a fierceness rarely before witnessed. Poor infatuated men! for the purpose of realizing a few dollars, they hazarded their lives and all appertenances. The angry storm rose quickly in the west—the thickening tempest spreads the gloom of despair over the waters—in vain they try to guide their bark against the driving sleet; horor seizes their nerves, they tug in vain, the current seizes the boat, and on it passes to its goal, to its destruction: the boatmen lay aside their oars; one moment they scan the bending clouds, and not one ray is seen from the star of hope; one moment they seek the delineations of despair in each other's coutenances; the fainter hues of the landscape brighten; the curling of the white tops of the rapids gleam like the wing of the sea-bird; the islands rush upon their sight like the battle horse; the island evergreens bend like giants over the hapless wretches; the near approach of the boat to the brink of the watery mountain is felt by the hail showers; the boat glides o'er the awful steep! The boat and sunday appertenances were found below. The bodies have not been found.

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*From the New York Enquirer.*

The whole circulating medium of North Carolina is estimated at $1,600,000. This is only a little more than the estimate of the amount used by this city.

It is believed that, in a few years, the three banks of North Carolina will own the whole State. If they want to raise money, what is to hinder them from setting up the sovereign state of North Carolina at auction, and knocking it off to the Barrings of London, for a good price? If so, they would say—"for sale to the highest bidder, the state of North Carolina, with all its appurtenances, &c.

*From the same of February 17.*

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

North Carolina is in a dreadful predicament with her banking institutions. The banks are calling in their debts, and the people are crying out, 'we're ruined,' 'we're ruined.' The whole circulating medium of Newbern, is not sufficient to purchase the produce brought to market in one day: Their business is done by drawing bills on the North, and selling them to the banks at a discount. Some say that sending on a lot of good New York paper to North Carolina, would pay a handsome profit by way of exchange. If any of our brokers or our banks have a spare million or two, there is now a fine chance to put the screws on the whole state of North Carolina. It might ruin, perhaps, the planters and farmers of that state, but we wealthy nabobs don't care for that, if we can fill our own pockets.

In every part of North Carolina, the same scarcity of the circulating medium exists. In Salisbury alone, there is owing to the State Branch, about $300,000, and only $100,000 to pay it with. This is Flemish. They have plenty of property, good farms, fine plantations, &c. &c.; but no ready money.

On the whole, it is thought that a company, with two millions in their hands, going into North Carolina, would make a good speculation—probably 10 or 15 per cent. besides helping the poor people of that state out of their present difficulties. It is rumored by some, that the United States' Bank would gladly relieve them for 12 1-2 per cent. if they were not fearful that something bad would grow out of it. Why don't they try it? Two or three millions are nothing to them. They can collect more from bonds in this city in six weeks or so.

We copy the above (says the Fayetteville Observer) for the amusement of our North Carolina readers. It is a happy idea of Mr. Noah, that of helping the poor people of this state out of their difficulties by speculating upon them.

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The annexed pass at a Massachusetts Legislator, will hit an individual or two within the circle of our acquaintance. It is given by a correspondent of the Bulletin, as a maiden speech:—*N. Int*

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I insist, sir, that every body, sir, is never always right no how, sir—and that catching herring, sir, in the town of Pembroke, sir, is an honest occupation, sir, and protected by law, sir.—I a gree, sir, that pickerel, sir, are not on the same footing as herring, sir, which I maintain are herring, sir, though some call herring ailwives, sir. I can explain this difference, sir,—herring in going to ponds, sir, are herring sir; but having spawned, sir and returning to the "vasty deep," sir, they are shotten, sir, which means they are sick, sir, and, therefore, are called ailwives, sir, wherefore this bill should not pass, sir; for it is against the constitution, sir, which I can prove by Pike's Arithmetic, sir—and now, sir, as I have proved all about it, sir, which is very apparent, sir, I beg leave, sir, to—to—to sit down, sir, as I am fatigued, sir."

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PRO AND CON.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas my husband, Aaron Senter, has abused me by blows, and by turning me out of doors; I left my bed, & as for board, he did not provide. He says I left his bed, but the bed left was my own, and his, abuse to me caused me to leave him. I forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account after this date.

REBECCA L. SENTER.
Burlington, Feb. 7, 1829.

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A Brazilian slave ship having on board 475 slaves, was cast away near Santos; about 10th December. The captain and crew together with the slaves, except sixty, were lost.

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# HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1829.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM L. LONG, Esq. as a candidate to represent the town of Halifax, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly of this State.

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Although we ordered paper soon enough to have had it here a week before we were in want of it, we did not receive it until this week; which must be our apology for the Minerva's not appearing last week. Our patrons, however, will lose nothing by the delay. 52 Numbers constitute the subscription year; so that the loss is *ours* and not the *subscribers*. We have to make up for all failures at the end of the year.

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We are indebted to a friend for the following account of the tornado which occurred on the the 6th inst., within nine miles of this town:

"It commenced from the N. W. about half past 3 oclock, P. M.—passing through a part of the county called Buzzard Town, levelling every thing in its progress, to the injury of several farms—particularly that of Thomas P. Neville. It blew down the dwelling and every other outhouse on the plantation. The wife and daughter of Mr. N. were in the house when it commenced: but, such was the violence of the gale, it blew the daughter, a charming little girl, out of the house and fractured her scull. The mother was repeatedly thrown with violence from the door as she attempted to approach it for the purpose of rescuing her child from among the fallen timber and trees; but was unable to do so until the fury of the storm had subsided. All the trees in the grove which surrounded the house, were torn up by the roots and carried some distance into an adjacent corn field. Even to the ground-sill, the timber of the house was removed from its position; while the logs and brush were brought from a neighboring new ground, and scattered over the yard. The furniture of the house suffered entire destruction; and fragments of it were carried to a distance of six hundred yards. The knives and forks were carried as far as half a mile.

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WASHINGTON, March 7.

The nomination of Mr. McLean to be a Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed. So we lose him from the Post Office Department.

Andrew Dunlap has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, vice George Blake.

Mr. Harper has been appointed District Judge for the District of Louisiana, and Mr. Slided Attorney of the United States for the same District.—*Nat. Int.*

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WASHINGTON, March 10.

The following nominations were yesterday received and confirmed by the Senate:

John H. Eaton, of Tennessee to be Secretary of War.

John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, to be Attorney General.

William T. Barry, of Kentucky, to be Postmaster General.

John Pope, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Arkansas.

William Marshall, of Indiana, to be Marshall of Indiana.

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A slave named Henry, belonging to Mr. A. Galt, of Norfolk, has drawn an eighth of a $5000 prize, by this lucky hit, Henry will be enabled to purchase his freedom, to which his owner has kindly consented, and have something left to begin the world with.

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*Appropriations for this State.*—We are favored with the following welcome intelligence from our Senator, Governor Iredell.—*Ral. Reg.*

*Washington, March 2, 1829.*

*Messrs. J. Gales & Son.*

Gentlemen—You will be gratified to learn, that bills have this day finally passed both Houses of Congress, making appropriations for the following objects, interesting to North-Carolina. Twenty one thousand dollars for improving the Swash at Ocracock.—Twenty thousand dollars for removing obstructions in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, and twenty thousand dollars for purchasing the titles still claimed by the Cherokee Indians to reservations within the State of N. Carolina.

I write in haste from the Senate Chamber.

Yours Respectfully,
Ja. IREDELL.

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The Savannah Republican of the 3d inst. says—"It is strongly suspected that the two individuals who arrived at this port in the Kingston, from Liverpool, and who came on board from the Welsh coast with only travelling bags of clothing, are the identical fugitives, Stephenson and Lloyd, whose alledged fraud has excited so much consternation in the monied world of London.—The description given of the former, which we publish to-day exactly corresponds with the appearance of the person alluded to—& indeed from many other circumstances which we might detail, we entertain little doubt of their identity."

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*The Canal.—Better things in prospect!*—Knowing with what earnest solicitude all classes of this community are looking to the consumation of those plans of improvement in our trade and commerce, anticipated from the opening of the Dismal Swamp Canal, which though deferred through a long series of years, have ever and anon afforded a little ray of hope, to reanimate the drooping spirits of our people, it may readily be imagined with what eagerness and pleasure we announce the following intelligence.

Upon the authority of a letter of Feb. 23, received here yesterday from a highly respectable Commercial House at Weldon (N. C.) we inform our readers that the produce of the Roanoke country destined for this market, is rapidly pouring into that place, and in the words of the writer, a very considerable quantity will have accumulated there within a few weeks. The letter urges in the strongest terms upon the Transportation Company, the necessity of the utmost possible diligence, in all their preparations for conveying this produce to market; and especially in despatching the Boats built or building, to that produce depot.

With respect to the Boats, the *sine qua non* to success—our readers will learn with pleasure that the Building Committee of the Transportation Company are using every exertion to fulfill the duties of their appointment. Four Boats, of the most approved models, from 50 to 60 tons burthen, are completed, three of which are now on the Canal, and the fourth will be in readiness in a few days. Five more are now constructing—four of which by the Transportation Company, and the other by a merchant of this place. Add to these a fine Boat, belonging to Mr. John G. Colley, now plying on those waters, and there will be in a few weeks, ten excellent Boats, of from 50 to 60 tons in full operation. By that time too, it is expected the Steam Boat, required to tow the Freight Boats, through the Roanoke River, will be in readines for that service.—Thus it will be seen, that the Committee of the Transportation Company have not been insensible of the important trust confided to them, and have spared no sacrifice of time or personal exertion to discharge their duties efficiently.

We further feel authorised to say that there is now an abundance of water through to Elizabeth City. Indeed, we feel quite animated by what we see and hear of these new prospects of trade and commerce, which are furthermore aided by a good demand for the produce here, there being at this moment large orders in our market for Cotton, which will bring as good a price here as in any other town in the State.

*Beacon.*

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*Execution against Lands.*—Among the subjects which occupied the attention of the late General Assembly was one, offered, we believe, by the humane and enlightened representative of our town, which proposed to enable every owner of lands, under an order of court, to have surveyed and set off, a part of his lands not exceeding fifty acres in any case, nor more than one-third of his real estate, which, when thus set apart and the proceedings recorded, shall be free from sale by execution, though it may be disposed of by himself. This little spot with the improvements thereon, (entailed (his homestead freehold) would be a resting place for many a family over which the storm of misfortune had passed; and from which, with renovated prospects they might again embark, with hope and industry, in some useful employment, instead of being doomed, from former wealth or competency to hopeless poverty and misery. We think it a measure calculated to win, by its benevolence the humane, and by its policy the intelligent. It is obvious that it would have the effect to maintain and promote at once the decencies of society, and the value of our lands.

The measure was sanctioned by the House of Commons but was lost in the Senate. We trust we shall yet have the satisfaction to announce its enactment.

*Newbern Spectator.*

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Previous to the inauguration of President Jackson on Wednesday, a number of the officers of the Revolutionary War, waited on him at Brown's Tavern, where they delivered an address soliciting the honor of forming his escort to the capitol—to which the General made the following reply—

*Respected Friends*—Your affectionate address awakens sentiments and recollections which I feel with sincerity and cherish with pride. To have around my person, at the moment of undertaking the most solemn of all duties to my country, the companions of the immortal Washington, will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement. That by my best exertions, I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors, a sense of my own imperfections, and the reverence I entertain for his virtues, forbid me to hope.

To you, respected friends, the survivers of that heroic band, who followed him so long and so valiantly in the path of glory, I offer my sincere thanks, and to heaven my prayers, that your remaining years may be as happy as your toils and lives have been illustrious.

ANDREW JACKSON.

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*Clearing the way.*—It is already rumoured that such is the state of Judge Clarke's *health*, (member of Congress from Mr. Clay's district) that he has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress. This is a mere pretext, used for the purpose of withdrawing Judge Clarke, and thrusting forward Mr. Clay.

*Boston Statesman.*

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We have heard Judges Ruffin, Toomer, Daniel, Donnell and Nash, and Joseph Wilson and Henry Seawell, Esqs. spoken of as suitable persons to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, created by the death of Judge Taylor; but have not understood whether either of them will be candidates for the appointment. *Rel. Star.*

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*Appropriations for N. Carolina.*

The following appropriations were made at the late session of Congress:

20,000 dollars for the extinguishment of all the remaining Indian reservations of North Carolina.

21,000 dollars for affecting the removal of the shoals forming obstructions to navigation near Ocracock Inlet.

20,000 dollars for improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, between the town of Wilmington and the mouth of the said river.

250 dollars for placing buoys at the new Channel point, at Gales' Island point, and at the lower mouth of Wallace's Channel in Pamlico Sound.

80 dollars for making a survey of Pasquotank river for removing bars, or obstructions in the same, and an estimate of the cost. *Ib.*

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The South Carolina Jockey Club race commenced over the Washington Course, on the 24th. The first day's race, four miles, was won by Mr. Archison's Mufti, beating Lafayette—time, 1st heat 8m 15s; 2d do 9m 38s.

The second day's purse was taken by Col. Singleton's Phenomenon, against Archy and Dorami—miles, time not given.

The third day's race was won by Mr. Singleton's Lady Gray, beating Mr. [illegible]'s Clermont, and Mr. [illegible]'s Jacquette. After which a stake was taken by [illegible] Lake, beating [illegible] Gertrude.

## METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced in Lynchburg on Wednesday the 25th February, and terminated on Thursday the 4th March. During the greater portion of the time, the weather was excessively bad; the street leading to the Church being almost impassable. Not withstanding this circumstance, however, the house was crowded almost every day and night. We have been politely favored with the subjoined statement of the stations which the Ministers have respectively appointed to for during the ensuing year:

Lynchburg Virginian.

James River District; Lewis Skidmore, P E

Richmond, Shockoe Hill; M P Parks; Trinnity, Simon B. Sykes.

Williamsburg; William S. Peyton, Robert J Carson.

Gloucester; Samuel Harrell, William B Rowzee.

Caroline; John W Childs, Wm W Keiningham.

Hanover; Rufus Ledbetter, Isaac Haines, R Wilkinson.

Culpeper; Philip Anderson, Henry S Peyton.

Charlottesville; William Holmes David Wood

Amherst; James Boyd Robert Scott.

Columbia; Joshua Leigh, Sam'l D Tompkins.

Meherrin District; John Earley, P E

Lynchburg; Wm J Waller

Petersburg; Wm A Smith

Bedford; Caleb Leach, Albert G Burton.

Campbell; W McClunn, Joshua Bethel.

Buckingham; John A. Miller, Jesse Powers.

Greensville; George W Dey, Henry T Weatherly.

Mecklenburg; Geo W Mahood, Mathew M Dance.

Brunswick; William H Starr, Jas Jameison.

Amelia; Isaac Soule. Thomas Mann, sup.

Chesterfield; Bennet T Maxy, Samuel T Mourman

Nense District; Moses Brocke, P E

Raleigh Ct; Wm N Abbington, Wm Anderson

Trent; Wilson Barclift, Vernon Eskridge.

Beaufort & Straits; George A Bain.

Black River; Wm M Schoolfield, Alfred Norman.

Tar River; Curtis Hooks, James McDonald.

Topsail Inlet–Robert P Bailey, David Roberts.

Haw River; Wm Compton, Jos Goodman.

Yadkin District; Peter Doub, P E

Yadkin ct; Charles P Moorman.

Iredell, Stephen W Jones, Jno J Head.

Salisbury; John H Watson, Thales McDonald, Miles Foy.

Franklin; James Reid, Stephen D Winbourne

Guilford; Richard D Merriweather, Joshua Jolliff

Caswell; Benton Field, Reymond R Minor

Banister; George Stephens

Norfolk District; Henry Holmes' P E

Norfolk; Bennett C Blake

Portsmouth, Thomas Crowder

Edenton; James Dey

Elizabeth–Henry J Evans

Murfreesboro' Abram Harrel, Gates and Bertie; Joseph Carle, Horatio N Bucktrout

Suffolk; George W S Harper.

Suffolk & Surry Ct; Simeon Norman, Jno W White

Princes Anne, James Morrison, John D Halstead

Sussex; Thomas Garrard, Thomas Barnum

Camden; Thomas V Webb

Roanoke District. Jos Carson P E Roanoke Ct: Thomas R Brame, David S Dogett.

Granville, Henry Alley, George Gregory.

Washington & Plymouth; Leroy M. Lee.

Albemarle Sound; James W Bell

Banks & Islands, Thos. S. Ranson.

Portsmouth and Ocracocke; John Kerr.

Neuse & Pamtico; Benj. Kidd, Rufus Wiley.

Mattamuskeet; Henry Speck, David Fisher.

Halifax; Abram Penn.

Daniel Hall without a station, from inability.

Wm Hammet priviledged to go to Ireland, to see his mother.

James W. Dunahay, transferred

Irvine Atkinson without a station, in consequence of affliction.

Bezekiah G. Leigh, College Agent

John Early Wm. A. Smith, L. Skidmore, Henry Holmes, H. G. Leigh, Moses Brock, Thomas Crowder, E. Cannon, Wm. I. Waller, James Boyd, M. M. Dance, & Wm Hammet were appointed Trustees on the part of the Conference of a contemplated college, to be located in the bounds of the Virginia Conference—whose duty will be to meet the College Agent at Petersburg on Friday 29th of May next, to fix on the location of the College—appoint a like number of Trustees from the laity, and make such other arrangments, as will be necessary for carrying into operation the Institution

☞The next Conference will meet in Richmond, on the 17th February, 1830.

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As it has been suggested to us that we might possibly be understood as conveying the idea, in our last, that Mr. Tazewell had some particular objection to taking office under the "new Administration," we think proper to state, what has since come to our knowledge, that Mr. T. has long held the determination never to resign an office confided to him *by the people*, for an appointment *under any Administration*.

*Norfolk Herald.*

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James A. Hamilton, of New York, has been charged, temporarily, with the duties of Secretary of State, until a permanent appointment shall have been made to that office. Certain duties have to be performed, in that department, immediately on the accession of a new President, which makes such an appointment, *ad interim*, indispensably necessary.

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We inadvertently omitted the other day, to mention that the several Heads of Departments, Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Southard, and also the Attorney General of the United States, resigned their commissions on the 3d day of this month, to the then President of the United States.

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

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We are sorry to say that information has reached this city, within a day or two, that James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, lies dangerously ill, at his residence in Loudoun County, Virginia.

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

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*Washington, March 4.*

The Senate of the United States is still in session, and it is supposed will not adjourn before Monday next, at soonest.

The most important business transacted yesterday was the confirmation of Thos. P. Moore, of Kentucky, to be Minister of the United States to Mexico, vice General Harrison recalled.

No other nomination of a Foreign Minister has yet been made.

Some military and naval promotions have been confirmed, and among them the appointment of Com. Patterson, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.

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*New York, March 12.*

From Lima.—Letters were received in this city yesterday from Panama, to 25th January, which state, that the Peruvian and Columbian Fleets, the former under the command of Admiral Guise, met under the walls of Guyaquil, and a severe action commenced—it continued long, without, however, being decisive to either party. About 500 men were killed, amongst them, Admiral Guise (an Englishman) whose body had arrived at Lima, preserved in a puncheon of spirits.—No farther particulars of the battle, or its results are given.

*Courier*

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*Husband and wife*.—A bill has passed the lower house of the Maryland legislature, by a vote of 42 to 19, which provides that a husband, or wife, who has been separated by law from bed and board for seven years, to marry agin, whosoever seemeth good in their own eyes.

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The New York Albion of Saturday says, it is in vain any longer to deny, that a spirit of treason and incipient revolution is actually abroad in the Canadas.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Halifax Minerva.

TO K——.

*"Hang up Philosophy; unless Philosophy can make a Mary."*

Dear sympathising friend,
No Bard of sorrow I:
In scorn let Mary's eye-brows bend,
I'd sooner laugh than cry.

Altho' I *feel*, and strongly feel,
Yet am no love-sick swain:
I have no rankling wounds to heal—
Thy consolation's vain.

The adage that you fondly quote,
May do for fishing well:
True love will sing another note—
Another story tell.

C. C. F. R.

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For the Halifax Minerva.

## WOMAN. NO. 3.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decorations that compose thy artificial beauty; no, nor the enchanting glance which thou dartest with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy of thy affection. It is thy pleasing deportmenrt thy chaste conversation thy sensibility, and the purity of thy thoughts; thy affable and open disposition; sympathising with those in adversity; comforting the afflicted; relieving the distressed, and, above all, that humility of soul; that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of christianity.—These virtues constitute thy loveliness.

Adorned with but those of nature and simplicity, they will shine like the refulgent sun, and display to man that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of thy body, but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of a well spent life that soars above the transient vanities of this world; and when thy days are ended hereupon earth thy happy spirit shall wait it to the regions of eternal bliss.

HALIFAX.

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For the Halifax Minerva.

*Mr. Campbell*.—Two numbers of a piece in your print, signed Halifax, have arrested my attention, as chaste, well written productions. I should judge the author, whoever he is, to possess a *mind* highly cultivated, as well as a *heart* deeply imbued with the tender and noble sensibilities of our nature.

His county and its chief town appear not untitly represented, in your columns, by this writer, a writer unknown to me further than that the literary sentimental repast, eminating from his intelligent mind, in your paper, has afforded me a very pleasant entertainment.

The author, then will neither suspect me of flattery in my commendations, nor of censoriousness in any exception I may make to the general excellence of his essay—I say exception, for I have fault to find only with the beginning of the first number of *Mr. Halifax*—and that merely in what I conceive the improper use of the term, *"admire."* Yet I deem it of some importance to notice the improper application of a term as, by this means, erroneous ideas are often inculcated. And wrong, and injurious sentiment may be conveyed to another in this way, when the author himself, perhaps, has a right one. So is the danger, we think, in the case before us. The author would not probably inculcate upon us a sort of blind stupid admiration of the female sex, irrespective of individual moral qualities and yet his language appears plainly to convey this idea. By his phraseology, it would appear that we must *admire* every individual woman, at all events, whether intelligent or ignorant, "virtuous or vicious"! and I had almost said, whether white or black. What! admire an individual merely because she happens to be of a particular sex! This we think irrational. We might as well admire a *man* because he *is* a *man* as a woman because she *is* a *woman*. Admiration, in this improper sense, is no compliment to an intelligent being. Again, admire merely because an individual is a beautiful woman! This would *compliment* the body to the insult of the intellectual powers. We might better, perhaps, (if making merely bodily shape, or beautiful hue, an object of admiration,) take the butterfly, or the lily, so much noted for its unrivalled beauty, or we might as well perhaps, fix upon the leopard, which combines beauty of colour with gracefulness of limbs and action. But according to the best authorities in our language, as to the use of the term, "admire," it should ever have respect to moral qualities, when applied to human beings. But not to exceed the proper limits of a fugitive piece or number in a newspaper, we will proceed to prove the last mentioned assertion in our next.—*To be continued.*

OBSERVATOR.

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## MARRIED

In this county, on Thursday the 12th inst by Thomas Gary, Esq Mr. *Gideon Allen* to *Miss Nancy M. Mabry*, daughter of Green Mabry, Esq

In Milton, on the 4th inst. *Hugh Campbell*, Esq Merchant of Richmond, Va. to Miss *Mary Ogle*, eldest daughter of David Kyle, Esq merchant, of the former place.

## DIED

At her residence, in this county on Sunday the 15th inst. Mrs. Vorley Scott, in the 60th year of her age, leaving seven children, a number of grand children and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament their irreparable loss. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, and died with a bright hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. Blessed are they that die in the Lord, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.

In this county on the 20th inst. Mr. Uriah Smith. He has left a widow and nine children to lament the loss.

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## GLN. MARION.

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Halifax county, North Carolina, 1 miles from the town of Halifax, 11 from Enfield, and 16 from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—THIRTY DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and FORTY-FIVE dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season has commenced, and will end on the 20th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to, and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind, but I will not be liable for either.

NICHOLAS M. LONG

March 18, 1829. 8—tf

☞The Editors of the Warrenton Reporter and Tarborough Free Press are requested to give the above three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

## CLARION.

Will stand [illegible] my stable in Halifax county, N. C. [illegible] Halifax and 12 miles from Tarborough, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, EIGHT DOLLARS the single leap, & TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure pregnancy, payable so soon as it is discoverable, or the property transferred. The money for the leap to be paid as soon as the service is rendered, with this proviso, that should the mare not stand, by payment of four dollars more she may be permitted to enter into the season. 50 cents in every instance to the groom. The season has commenced, and will end the first day of August next, at which time the money for the season will become due.

Mares left with the horse will be fed, if required, plentifully with gram, at the rates of twenty five cents per day.—Extensive pasturage gratis. I will take particular care of all mares entrusted to me, & try to prevent accidents of every kind and escapes, but will not be liable for either.

## DESCRIPTION OF CLARION.

A most beautiful bay horse, 15 hands 1 inch high, of elegant form, figure, symmetry, and action, possessing great muscular powers and beauty; he has an elegant head and neck, short back, fine loin, rump, hips and thighs; wide hocks; thin fluted hind and fore legs, excellent oblique shoulders and breast. In a word, he is a horse of fine figure, & possesses as many running points as any horse on the continent—and has the very best of eyes—so greatly wanted at this time.

## PEDIGREE OF CLARION.

He was gotten by Gen. Wm Chamberlaine's famous thorough bred horse, Tiptop, his dam by that most beautiful and excellent stallion (whose blood is held by racers at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare, sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Melli Melli, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country; and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

Tip-top by the imported horse, Oscar; his dam by the imported horse, Spread Eagle; grand dam by that celebrated running horse, old Bellair; great grand dam by old Wildair; great great grandam by Harris' Eclipse; great great great grand dam by the imported horse, old Jolly Roger; his great great great great grand dam by the imported horse, Maretons Traveller.

Oscar (sire of Tip Top) was gotten by the imported horse, old Saltram; his dam by King Herod; out of miss Middleton, by Regulus; her dam, Cammilla, by a son of Bay Bolton, her dam by Bartlett's Childers, her dam by Honeywoods Arabian; her dam was the dam of the two True Blues.

Citizen was got by Pacolet; his dam, Princess, by Turk; he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin arabian, his dam, Fairy Queen, by young Cade, and he by old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam was Rouths Black-eyes.

Pacolet bred by Lord Grosvenor, and foaled in 1753, and got by Blank, (one of the best sons of the Godolphin arabian) his dam, White neck, by old crab; her dam by the Godolphin arabian—Conyers's Arabian—Curwen Bay Barb, Marshall's Spot; Wade Lenged Chesnut, Lowther Barb, old Vintner mare, whose pedigree never was ascertained.

The imported horse Saltram was got by that famous running horse Eclipse the best racer of his day in England his owner the late Col Dennis Okelly gave six hundred Guineas for one half of him, $2,800, and eleven hundred Guineas for the other half $5,173. 33 and notwithstanding this enormous price he cleared by him upwards of £25,000 sterling, equal to $111,000. He certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased in England. He was held by the racing gentlemen in such high estimation, that after his death cakes and ale were given TO THE POOR at the funeral of his fame his bones were put together and a few years past were bid at $2160 and refused for sale at that price. He was got by Mark his dam Spadetta, by Pumice his dam Mother Western, by [illegible] son of Snake, her dam was [illegible] Davey's old Montague mare, [illegible] Hautbois his dam by Brammer.

PEDIGREE of old Marske. He was got by Squirt, his dam Black-legs—Bay Bolton—[illegible] Coneysins—Hutton's Grey [illegible] Hutton's Royal Colt—[illegible] Partner [illegible]

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## 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from Weldon on Sunday night the 8th inst. a negro man, belonging to the Roanoke Navigation Company named DANIEL & sometimes called Daniel Yokes. He is about 28 years of age, stout built, 5 feet eight inches high. No distinguishing marks recollected. It is probable that he is now roving about in this neighborhood and likely in company with another negro named Billy Perkins. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of Daniel, if delivered to Mr. John Shaw at Weldon, or a reasonable reward if confined in any jail so that he can be got.

A. JOYNER,
Treasurer of R. N. C.

March 26, 7—3w

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## Halifax Academy.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS method to inform the citizens of Halifax and vicinity, that she hath commenced her school, and will teach the following branches of education, for the moderate sum of one dollar per month, (payable monthly,) viz. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History. She will also teach Needle Work, for one Dollar per month and will be thankful for public patronage.

N B Needle work on Lace & Muslins, will be executed in the neatest manner, on moderate terms.

ELEANOR VASSOUR

March 26. 3w—3

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## NOTICE.

At February Court [illegible] the subscriber qualified as Administrator *de bonis non*, on the estate of Hilliard Fort, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment.

RICE B. PEARCE,
Administrator.

Halifax County, N. C.
February [illegible]

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## Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old established manufactory place, near the church) to repair COACHES, GIGS &c. &c. in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete, and worthy of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

## Ornamental Painter,

from the North, who will execute that part of the work in the most [illegible] manner. [illegible] Chairs and other [illegible] done to order at the shortest notice.

The subscriber feels thankful for past encouragement in the line of his business, solicits a continuance of the same. His charges will be [illegible] rate—[illegible]

THOS. [illegible]

Halifax, Feb. [illegible]

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## BLANKS

Neatly printed at this Office.

## POETRY.

Lines written, on dreaming of hearing and playing on the harp

Dear delusive rapturous lyre,
Nightly thus, Oh bless my slumbers;
Breathing Orpheus' sacred fire,
Flowing in his sweetest numbers.

In fancy let me once more hear,
The tender notes that wake my sorrow;
Altho' they swell the silent tear,
I would not change them for the morrow.

Let thy soul-breathing notes once more
Beneath my fancy'd touch awaken;
I would not for the richest ore,
Return to day, and be mistaken.

May I when blessed with dreams like this
Sink in death, and sleep forever;
I'd not exchange so dear a bliss?
*Re*turn to life, Oh! no, no, never.

Return to life to bear the frown
Of fortune's minions proudly peering?
On sorrow's pillow lay me down,
With not a ray my bosom cheering?

Oh! no, dear harp, the grave with thee,
More welcome is than hoarded treasure;
For all the world bestows on me,
Is every thing, alas! but pleasure.

*C. C. F. R.*

*Halifax county.*

### TO A SLEEPING INFANT.

Sleep on, sweet infant; on thy brow
Their is no shade of sadness now.
For health is glowing on thy cheek,
And thou art yet too young to seek,
The world, and its alluring smile,
That charms, and yet deceives the while—
For cradle'd on thy mother's breast
And hush'd within her arms to rest
Thy gentle breathings plainly show
Thy heart is not the seat of woe!
Dear babe—and may no shade of gloom
Mingle in sadness with the bloom
That health has richly planted there,
And innocence delight to share.
May that sweet innocence still last
That heav'n approves—and life will be
But years of happiness to thee

### THE MOTHER.

The deep-toned clock strikes steadily its midnight warning to the yet sleepless portion of mankind.—The wakeful gambler chides his rapid movements, not, that the fleeting hours pass swiftly as the future witnesses of mis-spent time. The guilty conscience goaded by busy memory, starts at the solemn sound, that of time gone by, and time to come, when all the hidden actions of mankind shall be revealed.—The lonely book-man, wrapt in studious contemplation, heeds not its striking, whilst merely care and solitary grief listen with varied feelings to the tolling of the mid-night clock.—The anxious mother watching with tearful eyes the sickly couch of infant loveliness,—shrinks at these hollow sounds which mark, in fancy's fears, the living for the house of death.

I saw her large blue eyes swell with maternal tenderness, as she gazed in all the plenitude of a mother's love, upon the painful countenance of her silently imploring child. I saw her busting bosom heave with agonizing fear, as she gently pressed its little outstretched hand between her own and bathed it with her tears. I saw her unwearied care anticipate her infant's wants untold by words, but eloquently told by an infantile look, and intuititively comprehended by a mother's love; and when her little sufferer slumbered, I saw a mother's care command a mother's grief, and, half respiring, check the rising sobbings of her soul, less a full sigh should wake her sleeping babe. It was then that busy memory gave to her present pain a heightened anguish, and shrouded in gloomy bodements the endearing prattlings of her child, its smile of timid triumph, as once its tottering feet bore it from chair to chair, its suppliant hands seeking maternal safety, when, like a feeble bird, the young essayist panted to calm its causeless fears upon a mother's bosom; that sacred fountain for its comfort and support.—These, and a thousand other fond endearments, rushed on her mind, and like a transient light in some dark solitude, made misery more poignant. The remembrance of hours, spent in the society of her child, gradually developing its bodily and mental powers, imparted a saddened pleasure to its maternal nurse; when, suddenly, a feeble groan dissolved her vision, for the vital taper of her child was sinking in its socket. Her stifled sighs now burst in convulsive sobbings from her bosom, whilst with unutterable anguish her laboring soul gave the pure spirit of her child to God.—Here was a grief which mothers only feel—an affliction, which subdued her patient nature more than the agonizing throes, which gave a mortal existence to her infant.—I sincerely participated in her afflictions, and was silent in this scene of woe, as I was unwilling to interrupt the sacred tribute of her grief, or unclasp that firm embrace, which pressed a lifeless infant to a mother's bosom, for soon it would be cradled in its coffin, and hushed in the lonely mansion of the grave, over which the winds of winter would howl its lullaby. I thought as I witnessed her conflicting feeling, how kindly providence had implanted in a mother's bosom, that persevering love, which enabled her to bear with unrepining fortitude, the varied cares connected with our childhood,—and, that those men are monsters, who repay with cold indifference the affectionate solicitude, that guarded their years of helpless infancy: I felt a glow within my bosom, a filial offering to the memory of my mother, with a repentant sigh, lest my thoughtless boyhood may have given her pain, unconscious of the sacred debt of gratitude, due to the feelings of a Parent.

*N. B. Courier.*

### BONAPARTE'S FAMILY.

The history of the Bonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conquerer was connected. The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

*Charles Bonaparte*, The father of Napoleon was a lawyer of considerable eminence on the island of Corsica, and died in 1795, at the age of 40 years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis, Pauline and Jerome. Letitia Romilini, the mother, was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. She was living in Rome in 1825, though in bad health. She was very wealthy.

*Joseph*, Ex-king of Spain and the Indias, is a man of talents and excellent character and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Mariah Julia, aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States, near Burlington, New Jersey, much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State of New York, (Jefferson county) which he purchased of M. Le Ray Chaumont.

*Napoleon*, Emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois a Creolian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Francis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Frances emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son who was born March 20, 1814, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba in 1813, and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

*Caroline*, Was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and admiral of the French empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian states. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian islands,) she resided in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome where she lived in 1825.

*Lucien*, Was distinguished as an orator and republican in the council of 500, of which he was president on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charlemagne. In 1825 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a senator. His son Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, lives in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigated Hellas, in 1827.

*Eliza*,—Grand Dutches of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, prince of Lucca, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 49 years.

Louis, King of Holland, married Hortentia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth and abdicated his throne in favor of his son rather than oppress his subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

*Pauline*, Was first married to Le Clerc, Commander in Chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Guestala.—She was Napoleons favorite sister, and was the most beautiful woman in France and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba and assisted him in his escape. In 1825, Pauline died immensely rich—among the other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

*Jerome*, Was first married to Miss Patterson of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length seperated himself from her and married the princess royal of Wurtemburg. After his brother's fall, he lived a while at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome where he resided in 1826. He had a son by his wife.

*Eugene Beauharnois*, Viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the princess Augustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria. His income was $2,500,000 a year. He died in 1823, universally lamented.

### THINGS THAT I LIKE.

I like to see young men strutting about with segars in their mouths, calling for smallers of gin and brandy, and drinking them off with great nonchallence; because it looks so genteel and manly.

I like to hear young men swear bravely, especially in the company of respectable females. It shows good sense and very excellent breeding.

I like to see young ladies laugh in church; it shows that they are pleased with the sermon.

I like to see people prying into their neighbor's concerns—*don't you?*

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A young gentleman of this city, (says a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser,) has walked to Charleston, (S. C.) 1150 miles, in 36 days; from Niagara Falls to Rochester, in 2 days; from Saratoga Springs to this city, in 4 successive days; from Providence to Cambridgestreet, in less than 10 hours, including stops; besides other excursions to Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, N. Y. Burlington, Vt. and Mount Washington, N. H. amounting in all to *twenty-seven hundred miles.*

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The Norfolk Herald informs, that an accidental fire, in the Dismal Swamp, consumed from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of Shingles, on the 19th. ult. They belonged principally to Messrs. J. S. Leguine and B. Weston. So great a reduction of the stock on hand, it is believed, will materially enhance the price of the article.

### THE INAUGURATION.

In the following neat article, which we copy from the Rhode Island "Literary Cadet," the incidents of the cerimony which is to take place this day at the capitol are happily anticipated.

*N. Int.*

The fourth of March is a proud day to Americans--the time when the ruler whom they have appointed, takes his seat in the chair of our confederation, and shows to the Nations of the world the uncommon sight of a ruler of a great and powerful people, receiving at their hands his new honors, or resigning them as they shall see fit to determine. It is a lesson for monarchs who are born to sceptres that they dishonor, and who tyranize over People whom they both fear and despise. It is imposing in the extreme, without being gaudy—it is commanding, and respectful, and orderly without the show of authority, or the bristle of a bayonet.

The legal Governor of fifteen millions of free People takes the Constitution which governs them, and uncovered, in their presence, and in the presence of Heaven, swears to support it against all and every thing. No coronation that ever took place upon the face of the globe will compare with it. There are the Representatives of the people, from the East, the West, the North, and the South; from the Canadian lines to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, of different manners, of different habits, and of different costume—there they stand, the constituted authorities of the land we inhabit, fearing nothing but their consciences and their God, and amenable to none but their constituents, and the laws they themselves have made—there they stand beneath the dome of one common Senate House, which unites in one body and mind—there is the hardy northerner, with his New England dress and his New England notions; his very coat tells that he represents a Christian People; there, too, is the inhabitant of the lowland of our Southern regions; the marks of application, as well as of the climate, are in his countenance, as well as in his whole system; beside is his robust brother from the high hills of Santee, with the look of a fearless and a freeborn republican; there, too, is him from the West, from that country where the sun sets, which we have thought of and read of, but which most of us have never seen; the character of his country is imprinted on his brow; there is a catalogue of his hardships on every line of his expressive countenance and the list of the dangers he has encountered in his eye.

There, too, is the man whom they are about to invest with a civil wreath that will never fade. Clad in a plain suit of black, he appears before his fellow citizens, he advances to the centre of the hall, where he meets the venerable, the learned, the good, the beloved, Chief Justice Marshall. The dark robe of his office contrasts with the multitude of costumes around, and the Ministers of Foreign Powers are struck with a mein that they have never seen in any of their Kings. He calls upon Andrew Jackson to lay his hand upon the Constitution, and swear in the face of Heaven, in the face of the assembled Senate, to cherish and protect it. Amid the stillness of the surrounding spectators, the oath ascends to the dome of the spacious hall, and rolls along the arch, its echo thrilling through the heart of every one within hearing.

This done, the President elect proceeds to the rostrum, & makes his inaugural address, and the ceremony is over. In a single hour the officer holding the highest situation in the world is invested with his authority; his only escort the tribunal before which he swears; his only regalia a single volume of the laws of the land.—During this time there has been required no guard of soldiers to keep back an unruly mob. No man approaches to disturb the ceremony, and none enters the galleries withour uncovering himself of his own accord.

Is it not a lesson for the Ministers of the Kings of Europe which will sink deeply into their bosoms and find its own moral."

### PRESENTMENT

*Of the Grand Jury for the County of Duplin—February Term, 1829.*

The Grand Jury for the County of Duplin, have received a copy of the Presentment made by the Grand Jury for the County of Wayne, at the late session of the Court for that County, expressive of their opinions, and inviting the attention of their fellow citizens to the pecuniary embarrassments of the people of the State, to the extreme rigour which our monied institutions intend to collect the debts due them, and to the want of a sufficient and sound circulating medium.

The Grand Jury coincide in the opinions and wishes expressed by the Grand Jury of Wayne, and do little more than re-echo their sentiments—This Grand Jury acknowledge the correctness of the estimate given by the Grand Jury of Wayne, of the magnitude of the debt due the Banks. They are aware of the small amount of money in circulation, and they feel confident, that a strict adherence to the regulation now established by the Banks, will bring poverty and bankruptcy upon a large portion of our most worthy fellow citizens. They feel equally confident, that this general distress will not be felt by the debtors alone, but that creditors equally with debtors, will deplore when perhaps too late, the state of things produced by their rashness.

The Grand Jury believe that the State can constitutionally prevent this general and wide spread ruin, by a prompt exercise of her rights as a Stockholder—The State has a large vote in the meetings of the Stockholders, and she ought at once to cause them to be convened, and at their meeting she ought to instruct the Directors not to collect more than one tenth per annum, of the debt due the Banks. This, we believe, the State as a Stockholder, would have a right to do, and this, we know, would contribute to the relief of the people, by extending such indulgence as will enable them to pay off their whole debt without the sale of the most valuable part of their property—without the sale of such parts of their property as it is essentially necessary for them to retain, if they hope to discharge their debts by the proceeds of their labor. We also believe that this indulgence may be extended to the unfortunate debtor, without jeoparding the interest or infringing upon the rights of the creditors. The Grand Jury are aware of the depreciation in value of every kind of property, and they believe it is owing to the want of a sufficient and sound circulating medium.

We believe that the evils which we have enumerated, the magnitude of the debts due the Banks, say $5,000,000, the heavy exactions made by those Institutions, and the small amount of money in circulation, applicable to the payment of the debt due say $700,000, will in a few months produce distress unparalleled. We indulge the hope that the Legislature will be immediately convened to consult on these subjects of vital importance to the happiness of the people, and that they may be instructed to extend a liberal indulgence to the debtors of the Banks, and to provide a sufficient and sound circulating medium, and especially to guard against that oppression which a few monied individuals, having the control of the currency, have it in their power to exercise over the people.

We believe it inexpedient to wait till the next regular meeting of the General Assembly. The danger is at hand—The remedy must be immediate. The Assembly ought at once to be convened.

In making this Presentment the Grand Jury disclaim any feeling in common with those reformers who seem willing to accomplish their ends without regard to the means,—who are ready to overleap the barriers of the Constitution, and to break through the restraint of the law. The Grand Jury would recommend no measure which would violate the rights of property, or infringe the supreme law of the land.

The Grand Jury hope that Court will adopt measures to forward a copy of this Presentment to his Excellency the Governor, and to give it due publicity, being also believe, expressive of the views and wishes of the people of Duplin.

*Ordered by the Court*, that the Clerk cause 300 copies of the foregoing Presentment to be printed for distribution—one copy to the Governor of the State, and one to each of the Clerks of the Courts of this State, with a request to lay the same before the Grand Juries of their respective Counties for their concurrence.

JAMES PEARSALL, *Clerk.*

CLOCKS,
*Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.*

WILLIAM E. RUFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, (for Cash only.) ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

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Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewellery, and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF.

Halifax, 14th Jan.

BLANKS

Neatly printed at this O[ffice]